



## THEATRE-ROYAL.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15. 1785,

Will be presented, a Comedy, called,

### THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

To which will be added, (9th Night) A Musical Farce, called, The

### POOR SOLDIER.

And on THURSDAY, will be presented,

### A PLAY AND FARCE,

As will be expressed in the bills.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes taken at the Office of the Theatre.

In that large Room in Bailie Fyffe's Close.

Every evening this week, and Monday next for the last time,

The STIFF-ROPE DANCER will display many Curious

Fates of Activity on the ROPE.—And

The celebrated Miss WILKINSON will exhibit many astonishing

### EQUILIBRIUMS on the SLACK WIRE.

ALSO,

### LES OMBRES CHINOISES,

Consisting of a variety of scenes and figures, will be represented in the grandest manner.

1st. A comic scene taken from the public gardens at Paris; or, the Macaroni's escape from a shower of rain. In the above piece, a hoarse pipe will be introduced before the rain.

2d. The duck-hunting; or, the active fisherman.

3d. The countryman's fall from the tree, &c.

4th. A comic scene, called, the Disappointed traveller, — the broken bridge, and humorous dialogue song.

5th. A humorous scene of a cobbler's wife and child; or, the cat's escape with the dinner out of the pot, &c.

6th. The comic magician's curious entertaining metamorphoses.

7th. A sea-storm amazingly executed, with thunder and lightning, ships in distress, shipwreck, and sea monsters appearing, &c. &c. well known at Atley's Riding School, Westminster-bridge.

The doors to be opened at seven o'clock, and to begin at eight.

Admittance, Pit 1s.—Gallery 6d.—Places to be taken, and Tickets to be had at the place of performance, from 11 till two o'clock afternoon.

Good music will attend during the performance, and every thing will be conducted with propriety and decorum.

Private performance at any time of the day, by giving two hours notice.

The Performers to be heard of at No. 6. Warriston's close.

### Contractors Wanted for Borrowstounness Canal.

TO BE LET on CONTRACT, Lot No. 10. being from the West

Engine to the Old Engine, at the west end of Borrowstounness.

This lot only measures about 500 yards in length, but as a great part of it is several feet within the sea-mark, a good deal of strong Mason-work and sea-banking on the north side will be necessary.

Such as chuse to undertake this work will give in their proposals and lowest offers, (to find sufficient caution for the execution) betwixt and Monday the 18th current, sealed up and directed to Mr John Christie, clerk to the Canal, and for further information as to the work to be done, apply to Mr Charles Sinclair, engineer to the Canal.

N. B. The Proprietors of this Canal are hereby informed, that the Eighth Call of ten per cent. falls due the 11th day of June next; and such as are in arrear for former calls, are requested to make immediate payment, to save the expence of prosecution.

Borrowstounness, the 7th April, 1785.

### DR BURROW'S

### ORIGINAL VEGETABLE SYRUP,

An acknowledged Specific in all Venereal, Scorbatic, and Scrophulous cases; and in a complication, prepared by the proprietor only, No. 5, Mark Lane, London.

The following letter is laid before the Public, as a tribute due to the candour and liberality of the author, as well as a testimony of the superior efficacy of the medicine recommended therein.

SIR,

I Was induced, from my knowledge of a singular case performed on a friend of mine, by your Vegetable Syrup, to recommend it to an object at this place, who, having received much benefit from it, but not being so circumstanced as to be able to continue the use of it, I acquainted you with the same, adding, that as he was far advanced in his cure, I trusted, you would not feel any reluctance to furnish him with what more might be requisite, especially as I could assure you, I had no doubt, from a lively remembrance of the marvellous cure wrought on my friend, but it would again triumph over all disadvantages. The application succeeded. The object is 75 years of age, with ulcerated legs to a high degree, and was so reduced at the time he began to take your Syrup, as to be pronounced by the Faculty, a lost case; notwithstanding which, the Medicine surmounted those difficulties; and such has been its efficacy, that the poor man is now so amazingly recovered, as to be able to work in the garden, and in every instance follow his occupation. Cases of such importance claim public notice, on this obvious principle of humanity, that the afflicted may know where to resort for certainty for relief. And, as I think the Public as much interested in them as the proprietor, I take this opportunity of affording them my testimony.

KENSINGTON TERRACE, S. ROGERS,  
Oct. 12. 1784. Chaplain to the late Earl Spencer.

Dr Burrows, No. 5. Mark Lane.  
This invaluable Medicine is sold by GEO. REID, Printer, West Bow, Edinburgh, at 8 s. 6 d. the quart bottle, duty included.—Of whom also may be had, a Dissertation on its nature and effect, with a variety of authenticated Cases annexed.

Advice gratis, and letters (post paid) from the country, duly attended to, and punctually answered.

Of GEO. REID may be had,

### THE ORMSKIRK MEDICINE,

For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog. Price, 5 s. 5 d. per Dose.

### Perry's Solvent for the Stone and Gravel.

A Fresh Cargo of the above valuable Medicine is just arrived from LONDON.

AND IS SOLD at ALEXANDER MANNER'S, Merchant, who is now removed from his old shop to the first door of the stair immediately above said shop, being the first turnpike west of the Tron Church, in bottles at one guinea, half a guinea, and five shillings and sixpence each, and up where else in Scotland.—Prepared by S. PERRY surgeon, London.

And this Day is Published, price bound 3 s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Physicians, London), a new edit. being the 6th, with additions, of

### A DISQUISITION OF THE STONE AND GRAVEL:

In which the occult causes of the stone are assigned, its principles explained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the stone; also distinguished for distinguishing those from other diseases; the inefficacy of many liquors pointed out; together with a certain cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases; likewise observations on the Gout, when combined with the Stone.—By S. PERRY, Surgeon.

London.—Printed by T. Becket, &c.  
N. B. Alexander Manners continues to deal, as in his former shop, in every article in the Grocery Way.

### To the LOVERS of MUSIC, particularly of SINGING.

BESIDES the uses of singing in divine service, of which I intend not to speak on this occasion, I think it constitutes one of the purest, most innocent, and delightful entertainments. It gives a pleasing variety to the sweets of society, and renders a company cheerful and happy. It diverts the mind in a greater degree than any thing I know of from the important cares of business. As men, as men of business, and in all our relative situations, we have cares and anxieties which are not to be too much listened to, lest they make us melancholy, nor too little attended to, lest they bring on our ruin. To alleviate such a company is intended, and no part of our amusements in company seems to have a right to be called rational, by a better claim than music.

But, as these are the avowed advantages which flow from singing, it is not to be expected that singing should want its pretensions. In singing, as well as in poetry and patriotism, there are many impostors. And as men are generally more vain of the good qualities which they suppose they possess, than of those which they really possess, we are often obliged to take squaling for melody, and discord for music.

But as a singer, like a poet, must be born, and cannot be made so (I except Italian singers) we are not to fall out with those who do their best to please their company, and who have the good nature to expose their infirmities of voice, rather than occasion a languid moment in their evening's amusement. My observations shall be confined to what I call propriety in the choice of songs. And this, I hope, will be understood by the few following remarks:

Young ladies in general sing love songs; and, if I should say that many love songs are improper for them, perhaps I may be thought guilty of an affected prudery unbecoming my sex; therefore, I will keep this sentiment for private friends. Let them, then, go on, and sing love songs; but, although Maria, aged sixteen, may chaunt

*Cupid, God of soft persuasion, &c.*

It is rather mal-a-propos, for her grandmother to follow, with

*Come, Come live with me, and be my love,*

when, from the loss of teeth and voice, it may be supposed she would sing better

*How imperfect is expression.*

And likewise, although I readily grant, that a young lady should address the company with

*When war's alarms took my Willy from me,*

yet she seems to forget her sex, when she sings

*My Jeany and I have toiled.*

It would be equally improper for a gentleman, to forget

*How oft Louisa hath thou said,*

and scandalize his sex with

*Trust not man, for he'll deceive you.*

There is a peculiar beauty in the words, and sweetness and softness in the air,

*As down on Banna's banks I strayed.*

But who would expect them from the mouth of a sedate, elderly gentleman; or who would expect

*Then I sang Fal de ral tit,*

from the pouting lips of a delicate virgin? and yet I am sorry to say it, I have been often disgusted by hearing this last song in a voice that would have been better employed in more decent and feminine productions.

My friend, Old Gruff, the broker, has but one song, and that is,

*Some how my spindle I mislaid;*

and his daughter Betsey, not to be behind hand in point of propriety, entertains the company with

*A Cobler there was, and he lie'd in a stall;*

although it is very plain, that she ought to have the "spindle," and he all the "Cobler."

Some regard ought also to be paid to age, as well as to sex. Mrs Clackint introduces her daughter, Miss Fanny, who is just nine years old, into company, and begs they will hear the pretty dear sing a song. Miss simpers, and looks foolish, then begins with

*As now my bloom comes on apace,*

*The swains begin to tease me;*

*But two who claim the foremost place,*

*Try different ways to please me.*

The comical souls, as they call themselves, are for drinking songs, and roar out the chorusses like the roaring of a turbulent sea,

*Give us glasses, my wench;*

or,

*Let's push about the flowing bowl.*

Such songs are great proof of the impelling power of music, the precepts contained in them being carried into immediate practice. The drum and fife have not a more instantaneous effect on soldiers.

In the performance of duets, the improprieties I have been hinting at occur frequently; for two men, who never saw each other before, will sing,

*In infancy our hopes and fears.*

Many duets and songs succeed on the stage, from their connection with the story of the play in which they are performed; but in company I never could discover the propriety of

*In the gentle Laura's stead,*

*Take me, fair one, to your bed.*

If it means any thing, it is rather an improper request to be

made before papa and mamma, and perhaps before uncle and aunt.

This is the more unnecessary, as we have so many songs which may be considered as complete of themselves, and are unconnected with the past or future; such as

*The fields were green,*

*The Highland Laddie,*

and

*Jockey to the fair,*

for the ladies; and

*Kate of Abergrom,*

*Maggie Lauder,*

and

*Roast Beef;*

for the gentlemen.

In dividing the songs between the ladies and gentlemen, I would wish to reserve all the *hairs, darts, dying, fighting, &c.* &c. for the young nymphs; and all the *Derry down's, Row de downs, Fal al deral alls, and Bow wow wubucks* for the gentlemen.

Certain professions claim an exclusive privilege to sing certain songs, and this must not be denied them.

Politicians ought never to omit the *Vicar of Bray*, nor the junior Clergy lose sight of the *Vicar and Moses*.—A merchant ought never to meddle with

*What have we with day to do,*

*Sons of care, 'twas made for you.*

Nor ought tutors and schoolmasters to teach their pupils to chaunt

*Rail no more, ye learned asses,*

lest they prove asses in reality.

I shall conclude my paper with a few miscellaneous remarks, humbly presuming that they may prove of some service to my readers.

Parents had better not teach their female children, when in their teens, that

*Man, man, man is for the woman made*

*And the woman's made for man;*

because, if my information be right, that is soon enough discovered without any instruction on the subject; nor is it necessary they should know that,

*Parents may fairly thank themselves,*

*Should love our duty master,*

as in many cases it does.

As for indecent songs, those which shock the ears even of libertines in their cooler moments, I have nothing to say. They are fitted to the company in which they are sung, and the company well fitted by intoxication to receive them. It is impossible to write against them; those who would prevent them, must do it by refusing to listen to them. Those who propagate them in song books, are too well reconciled to infamy to be deterred by any observations a moralist can make.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Feb. 22.

"On the 6th of last month, the Festival of the Benediction of the Waters, we had here an example of toleration and brotherly love, which does honour to the age and reign under which it took place. The Emperor's Confessor, the Prelate Irwin Pamfilo, gave a grand dinner to the Ecclesiastics of all the different religions existing at Petersburg. Among those invited were the Russian Archbishop of Poloz, the Patriarch of Grusania, several Russian Archbishops, a Bishop, a Prior, and several other Roman Catholic Priests, six Lutheran Preachers, and those of the English, French, Dutch, and German Protestant churches. Never, perhaps, was such a dinner of toleration given, especially at the house of the Confessor of a Sovereign Potentate."

An interesting event to literature has lately taken place in France, by the nomination of eight members of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, who are to receive pay, and as they drop off, be replaced by others of the same illustrious body, for the purpose of examining the MSS. in the King's Library, and from time to time publishing either extracts from, or the whole of such as shall appear to deserve it.

By the last mails from Lisbon, letters have been received in the city, which mention, that the planters, and a very considerable body of the merchants, have joined in a memorial to the Minister, representing the injury they are likely to sustain should the prohibitions on the manufactures of Ireland be continued, as, in consequence, the Irish Parliament have imposed so high a duty upon the wines of Portugal as operate effectually to a prohibition. It is the prevailing opinion, that the Court of Lisbon will comply with the requisition of the merchants and planters.

In the present age of improvement, the rage for navigable canals is at once the most prevalent, and attended with the most solid advantages to the country in general. In the first class of public utility may be ranked the intended cut from the Thames and Severn canal to Abingdon, by which a free navigation, from Wales to London, will be completed; and for which a bill was read a first time a few days ago.

We are well informed, that the Minister is in possession of a plan for making a navigable canal from Reading in Berkshire, to Portsmouth; by which, in time of war, provisions and stores of every description may be conveyed to the fleet at no hazard, and at less expence than they have hitherto been, and without the delay unavoidably incurred by waiting for convoy. The cargoes also of the Norway and West-India ships may be transported to London by the same communication, in spite of the Dutch and French cruisers, to which they are so open exposed in coming into the river. A considerable saving also will be made to the public by watering the navy from this new cut, which, in the present mode of doing it, (strange as it may appear) costs Government 10,000 l. a year.





## HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

**HIS** day the Royal assent was given, by commission, to the American Intercourse-bill: The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Sydney.

Read then a first time the Militia Pay-bill.

Read a second time the Whitby road-bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

**READ** a second time the bill for appointing additional Commissioners of the land-tax.

The bill for the importation of grain being then also read a second time,

Mr *Orde* rose, and expressed a desire, that the Hon. Gentleman (Alderman Newnham) who moved the bill, would consent to postpone the consideration of it till next session. This delay, he thought, would give the country ports which were so much interested in it, time to consider of the matter; and would enable gentlemen to come more satisfactorily to the discussion of it. He observed, that he had been instructed by his constituents in Devonshire to oppose the bill; and he was assured that similar instructions had been given to the representatives for the county of Norfolk.

Alderman *Newnham* replied, that he had no objection to a delay short of that required by the Hon. Gentleman; but he could by no means consent to postpone till next session a bill which he thought so very necessary. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the merits of Sir George Collier's petition, to dispense with the documents and certificates necessary to receive the head-money, to which he and his fleet were entitled, from their expedition to Penobscot, was next brought up. On this occasion,

Mr *Pitt* said, that though he was very sensible of the meritorious services performed by the Hon. petitioner and his fleet, he did not consider himself as justified, either by the circumstances, so far as they came within his knowledge, or from the report of the Committee; to agree to any bill which might be brought in, pursuant to the prayer of the petition. In order to give room, therefore, for further enquiry, and at the same time to get rid of the business for the present, he moved that the further consideration of the petition be deferred to that day 3 months.

Sir *George Collier* said, that if the petition concerned only himself, the House should not have been troubled with it; but from the sense he had of the merits of the brave and deserving officers who had served under him, he thought it necessary to explain the grounds of the petition. Sir *George* then described the enemy's fleet on his approach to have been drawn up in form of a half moon. On his pressing them, they withdrew; ran ashore, and afterwards destroyed the documents that were necessary to be produced; the statement, however, in the petition, was under the real number by at least five hundred. He trusted, therefore, the House would indulge the petitioners in so fair a request.

Mr *Eden* said a few words in favour of the motion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Sir *Adam Ferguson* read a petition from eight Master-Printers in Edinburgh, in behalf of themselves and others. He wished to know the opinion of the House, whether this petition came under the late renewed order; as the persons who signed it were in the number of those in whose favour the petition was presented.

The *Speaker* said, the meaning of the order was to prevent any kind of substitution; and to have all petitions signed with the names of the persons petitioning.

Mr *Fox* thought it a very disagreeable matter to obstruct the progress of information to the House, or to throw any difficulties in the way of petitions;—at all events, the persons who signed this petition, though not constituting the entire body, yet being a part of those who assembled for the purpose of drawing it up, he thought they were certainly entitled to be heard. He left it, however, to the Hon. Gentleman to consider whether he complied sufficiently with the request of his constituents, if he did not present the petition.

Mr *Pitt* said he was so desirous to receive every information, that he should be inclined to infringe on the manifest meaning of the order, if the persons petitioning had not sufficient time to prepare another petition; but as he understood that to be the case, he could not agree to have the present petition received.

Sir *Adam Ferguson* not pursuing the matter farther, the conversation here ceased.

The House then went into a Committee, pursuant to the order of the day, on the Manchester petition, and after hearing evidence, adjourned.

### From the London Papers, April 7.

*Constantinople, Feb. 5.* The printing-house opened here by the care of the Grand Vizir, is employed in several works at the expense of Government. One of the most important is a history of the Ottoman empire, a copy of which, when the edition shall be finished, is to be delivered to every member of the divan, and to all the Barchas and privy counsellors.

*Paris, March 29.* The Prince, of whom the Queen was happily delivered at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, was baptized at half past eight the same night, and named Louis-Charles, being entitled Duke of Normandy. Yesterday her Majesty received visits from the Princes of the Blood, but will not see any other persons these five days.

*Weymar, Feb. 27.* The reigning Duchess was brought to bed yesterday morning of a prince, who died a few hours after his birth.

### From the JAMAICA GAZETTE.

*Kingsford, Jan. 15.* The master of a vessel which arrived from Cuba on Sunday last in this harbour, mentions, that ten sail of the line, and 7000 troops, under the command of Don Galvez, had arrived from Old Spain at Leguira, a port on the Spanish Main.

By a gentleman, lately arrived from Penobscot, we are informed, that a French frigate of 32 guns, was taken in the month of September last by one of his Majesty's ships of the same force, after a warm contest of an hour's continuance, and carried into Halifax. This action, which it is imagined may be productive of serious consequences, was occasioned by the imprudence of the French commander, who had taken under his protection a number of his countrymen that were found fishing out of the limits prescribed by the late Treaty of Peace.

We learn from Nova-Scotia, that the negroes who fled from

New-York at the evacuation of that city, have built a large town, containing between 500 and 600 framed houses, which is situated upon a fine harbour, about 60 miles from Shelburne: They have also built three handsome churches, all which were opened and consecrated on one day.

## LONDON.

This morning, some dispatches were received from the Company's settlements in the East Indies, which were brought over land.

This morning advice was received at the East-India-house, that the *Ganges* and *Sandwich* homeward-bound East-India-men arrived safe in Margate roads yesterday afternoon.

The mail which arrived yesterday from Jamaica has brought over great remittances to the merchants; and likewise an account, that a man of war, with a quantity of silver, was to be dispatched to England the beginning of this month.

Counsel was yesterday called to the bar of the House of Peers, to be heard on the appeal, wherein John Stewart and Company, merchants in Greenock, are Appellants, John Dunlop and others, merchants and underwriters in Glasgow, Respondents: when after hearing Mr *Erskine* and Mr *Wright* for the Appellants, the further consideration was adjourned until to-morrow.

There is no doubt but Mr *Pitt* will use every exertion to carry his plan into execution for a Parliamentary Reform; yet it is possible, that, with all his influence he may not be able to succeed, there being a number of respectable characters who think it a dangerous experiment to alter the constitution; and a great many others, who, though they are of opinion that something should be tried, yet do not agree in their ideas on the subject. This will of course divide them into parties, whenever the question comes to be agitated.

Directors of the Bank of England, elected the 5th and 6th instant.

George Peters, Esq; Governor.

Edward Darrell, Esq; Deputy Governor.

Samuel Beachcroft, Esq;

Daniel Booth, Esq;

William Ewer, Esq;

Peter Gausson, Esq;

William Halked, Esq;

Beeflon Long, Esq;

Job Mathew, Esq;

James Mauffe, Esq;

Joseph Neth, Esq;

Isaac Osborne, Esq;

Edward Payne, Esq;

Christopher Fuller, Esq;

GENERAL CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURERS.

**TUESDAY** the General Chamber met agreeable to their last adjournment. Mr *Boulton* took the chair. The Secretary then informed the meeting, that they had received a letter from Mr *Peach*, the Chairman of the manufacturers of Gloucestershire, informing them, that they had a meeting at Stroud, and had agreed on a petition to Parliament against the Irish resolutions. They had a letter from Worcester, giving an account of the proceedings of that place against the system, and also covering a copy of allegations which they had sent to their representative, Mr *Smith*. They had also received a copy of the proceedings at Sheffield, and of the proceedings at Macclesfield. The manufacturers at Paisley had also communicated their petition and resolutions, and from several other parts of the united kingdom they had been favoured with dispatches, in which the manufacturing communities held but one language with respect to the Irish system, and gave their warm countenance to the new institution of a General Chamber in London.

The manufacturers of Worcester, in their letter stated, that just as they had agreed on a petition, and had drawn out the allegations to their member, they had received an express from London, informing them, that Mr *Chancellor Pitt* had withdrawn the whole of the Irish resolutions, and had declared that they were not to be persevered in by the King's Ministers. This seasonable information induced them, they said, to desist from sending up their petition. The Chamber, however, instantly contradicted the falsehood, and communicated the determination of the Minister to press them into a law, without modification or delay.

Mr *Sylvester* said he was authorized by a gentleman in the silk trade, one who being engaged in forwarding the petition of the weavers in Spitalfields, had it not in his power to be present this day, that the paragraph in some of the morning prints, stating that Mr *Rose* had completely satisfied the weavers was not true. On the contrary, they had declared, that the Irish resolutions, if carried into a law, would put it out of the power of Ministers to protect the manufacturers of Spitalfields; and that they would not be diverted from pursuing the steps which they conceived to be necessary to their interests, by any stories which Mr *Rose*, or any other of Mr *Pitt*'s Secretaries might be disposed to entertain them with. That in this sentiment they had declined waiting on Mr *Rose* when he sent them a second message to that purpose; and they had had a general meeting on Monday evening to consider of a petition. To that meeting a certain Justice (Wilnot) had thought proper to come. The Justice said, that he came there not as a magistrate, but as a neighbour: and to advise them, instead of applying by petition to Parliament, to negotiate with Mr *Pitt*. The Chairman of the meeting said, that if he came there as a neighbour, they had no objection to his company; that if he came there as a magistrate, his visit was improper—they were strictly in order, and nothing could make them otherwise than his interference; that they conceived themselves capable of taking care of their own interests without the advice of a magistrate, and assured him, that they would do nothing which should make the interference of magistrates either necessary or decent. Justice Wilnot said he only came there to assist them with his advice, for fear that their proceedings should take a wrong turn!—the words *wrong turn* provoked the meeting, and the Chairman told the Justice that nothing could rend so much to make them take a wrong turn as his presence; and he hoped that as he was not a manufacturer, nor in any ways interested in their meeting, he would feel the delicacy of his situation, and withdraw. The meeting then determined to present a petition to the House, and that petition yesterday at noon was signed by upwards of 11,000 persons.

Mr *Slater* informed the meeting, that in the manufactory of glass, great temptations were holding out to the finished workmen to emigrate to Ireland,—and within these few days, two of the ablest workmen in England had been enticed away. In the silk manufactory similar practices were going forward.

Mr *Walker* produced a copy of the petition from 17 houses in Manchester, who constantly employ 42,000 persons, in which

they state that the tax on fullians and linens, by which the manufacture is subjected to the visitation of the Excise office was so severe, that they were actually meditating to emigrate with their arts and families.

The report was made from the Select Committee of a sketch of a plan for the institution of the General Chamber of Manufacturers. It was read, and printed copies handed to the gentlemen present, that they might read it with care, and suggest such alterations as might be deemed necessary to the perfection of the system. In the mean time, the subscription is fixed at a guinea per year, and the gentlemen present subscribed.

The resolutions reported by the Select Committee were read. On the 11th resolution, viz. that for a petition of the Chamber to Parliament, praying for the repeal of the tax on fullians and printed linens, Mr *Sylvester* delivered his sentiments. The great purpose of that institution was to collect the strength of the manufacturing interest, and to exert it collectively for the protection of every distinct branch which might be affected by obnoxious measures. The whole country spoke with the same spirit on the benefits of such an union, and indeed it was no wonder. It was time for the manufacturers to unite, when the minister declared it to be his purpose to introduce the excise generally into the manufactures—and that he conceived the principle of the tax, so loudly complained of by the Manchester and Glasgow manufacturers, to be good and wholesome. It is not, says Mr *Sylvester*, that I am particularly interested in this act, which makes me zealous for an immediate stand against the principle. Our manufactures throughout England must be extinguished if the principle is adopted. Every manufacturer has his secret. Ingenuity and experience have furnished him with arts which give him superiority in some one or other of his articles, and he studiously conceals those secrets from his neighbours. But if an Excise officer is to have access to his most private chambers—he no longer can keep his secret, and manufacture is robbed of the privacy and freedom which are necessary to its growth. I am most heartily disposed to contribute to the necessities of the State. The manufacturers ought to contribute; and there is not a wish in any delegate with whom he had conversed, to propagate an idea that the manufacturing communities desired to exempt themselves from their adequate share of the public burthens. But let the share be at once adequate, and raised without ruin. In this particular business there was not a moment to spare. The question was on the eve of being tried in the House of Commons, and he therefore recommended that they should not lose a moment in preparing a petition, and expediting to Parliament with all the strength of the Chamber.

The meeting expressed their most cordial acquiescence in the ideas of Mr *Sylvester*, and in the necessity of their instantly exerting themselves against this most alarming principle. A Committee was accordingly appointed to prepare a petition, and that the General Chamber should meet again next day to receive the same, and forward it to the House.

The meeting unanimously agreed to this, as well as all the other resolutions presented from the Select Committee.

Yesterday the General Chamber of Manufacturers met agreeable to their adjournment, to receive the petition to the House of Commons against the Act imposing the Excise duty on fullians and printed and stained cottons, and also against the alarming principle of introducing the Excise into the Manufactures. The petition was unanimously approved of, and received the signatures of the Delegates from the several manufacturing communities, as well as of several individual manufacturers.

Among the persons acquitted yesterday at the Old Bailey was the noted George Barrington, who was tried for a larceny in stealing a gold watch, in the pit passage of Drury-Lane, the property of Mr *Bagshaw*.

Mr *Bagshaw* deposed, that he saw the prisoner near him just before he missed his watch, and immediately on missing it, saw him behind him; he accused him with taking it; to which he replied, Have I, Sir, your watch? and held out his hand with the palm downwards, but did not see any thing drop; but at that instant heard a glass break, and stooping down picked up his watch, and secured the prisoner; a person near, whom he suspected as an accomplice, assisted Barrington to make his escape, but he was secured. Another witness heard the watch drop, but could not tell from whom, but no other person was near; and the prosecutor positively said it must drop from Barrington.

The Judge called upon Barrington for his defence, who delivered an extempore one. He vindicated his holding out his arm, which he said was the natural position on such an accusation; and as to the supposed accomplice taking his part, he said, as both himself and the prosecutor were genteelly dressed, on hearing a general scuffle, it was not easy to distinguish the supposed offender. He adverted to his former unfortunate situation with great feeling; he hoped the ears and hearts of all present would be as ready to receive impressions in his favour, as they might be to admit those of a contrary nature; prejudice, said he, sees through a glass, which makes things appear quite different from what they really are. He concluded, "Gentlemen, I have an implicit confidence in your goodness, and I trust you will not only lay aside all passion and prejudice yourselves, but will be pleased to make a candid allowance for the effects of it in others; that you will proceed with that cautious and tender regard which good men feel when the fate of a fellow-creature is depending; and which will insure satisfaction to your own minds, when words cannot be recalled, and the power of prejudice is no more."

Baron *Eyre* summed up the evidence in a very able manner; and observed, on the defence, that no one could hear it without lamenting that a man of such abilities should stand in such a situation: he observed, likewise, that the application of them was a different thing; but left it with the Jury, saying, if they did acquit him, he hoped a man possessed of such talents would make a good use of them, and hoped that would be the last time they should see him in that place. The Jury conferred a short time, and brought in their verdict, Not Guilty; upon which the prisoner bowed and retired.

The speech made by Barrington last night at the Old-Baily, was greatly admired for the good sense, spirit, and pathos it contained. This unhappy young man possesses a natural eloquence, which affects the heart in a most forcible manner.—Old *Montaigne* has long since observed, that "if men would take half the pains to be honest which they employ to be knaves, they might enjoy the comforts of life with safety and reputation."

Extract of a genuine letter from Dublin, March 30.

"The people here wait with the utmost impatience for the



Final determination of the English Ministry, respecting the great commercial points which are at present in agitation between the two kingdoms. In case the decision on your side of the water should not be satisfactory, it is universally admitted that a prohibition of all British commodities will be directly adopted; and a non-importation agreement entered into for ten years.

"The eyes of all Europe, we are told, are fixed at this period upon our proceedings. How far that attention may be true, I do not pretend to say; but this I know, that great numbers of foreigners of character, have visited this city within these twelve months; and negotiations relating to trade, are entered into by our merchants, with the first houses in Bourdeaux, Lisbon, Oporto, and all the chief towns on the Continent of America."

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 7.  
Bank Stock, shut.  
5 per cent. Stock, 88½.  
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 71½.  
a ½ ex div.  
3 per cent. com. 55½ a ½.  
3 per cent. red. shut.  
3 per cent. 1726, —  
Long Ann. 1774 a 15-16ths.  
Short Ann. 1778, 11 15-16ths.  
a 12.  
South Sea Stock, shut.  
3 per cent. Old Ann. —

Ditto New Ann. —  
Ditto 1771, —  
India Stock, shut.  
3 per cent. Ann. shut.  
India Bonds, paid, —  
Ditto unpaid, 2 dif.  
Navy Bills, 15½ a ½.  
Exchequer Bills, —

WIND AT DEAL,  
April 6. N.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 7.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The order of the day was read for the House to be put into a Committee on the Bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, which are, or have been lately received in the public offices therein mentioned; to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same; and to report such observations as shall occur to them, for the better conducting and managing the business transacted in the said offices." During the progress of the bill through the Committee, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loughborough, Duke of Richmond, Lord Stormont, and Lord Camelford, gave their opinions upon the different clauses, and amendments proposed thereto. The bill at last went through the Committee, with several amendments, the report of which is ordered to be received to-morrow.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The House proceeded to ballot for a Committee to try the Wigton Election Petition. The members who compose the Committee, are as follow, viz.

John Dawes, Esq;	Henry James Pye, Esq;
Sir W. Rawlinson, Bart.	C. Penraddock, Esq;
Robert Shaftoe, Esq;	Henry Thornton, Esq;
Paul Orchard, Esq;	John Pardoe, Esq;
Francis Annesley, Esq;	Thomas Steele, Esq;
Sir Rob. Lawrie, Bart.	Richard Gamon, Esq;
Sir W. Moleworth, Bart.	

### NOMINEES.

Peter Johnstone, Esq; for Petitioner.  
John Courtney, Esq; for the Sitting Member.  
Petitioner, George Johnstone, Esq.  
Sitting Member, Major General William Dalrymple.

"A motion was this day made in the House of Commons, that the act of the 24th Geo. III. c. 46. might be read, which being done, it was then moved, "That the House resolve itself into committee to-morrow to consider of so much of the said act as relates to bills."

"Mr Lygon presented a petition from the Ironmongers of Dudley, and another from the Traders and Manufacturers of Kidderminster, against the Irish Propositions.

"Mr Stanley also presented a like petition from the Traders and Manufacturers of the town of Manchester signed by 55000 people and upwards.

"Mr Grenville rose, in consequence of his promised motion of Tuesday last, and pointed out several abuses in the act, commonly known by the name of the Grenville act. The particular ones were, first, That the expenses of a vexatious petition ought to be defrayed by the party by whom it should be preferred; and the second was, That the act meant by two nominees to have had persons skilled in the law; but that it had now become the practice of Gentlemen to have for their nominees two friends. How to rectify these abuses, he would not pretend to say, but had limited them in a general way, in order that Gentlemen might turn them in their minds against the next session, and prepare themselves for the question. The Hon. Gentleman also mentioned, that great abuses had likewise been practised by returning officers, which called aloud for consideration. He would, however, only at present move a temporary reform, and in particular, with respect to the balloting for a Committee. In the bill he intended to bring in the present session, he should have it enacted, that reports from Committees should be allowed to be received before the ballot, as it very often happened, that there were not members enough in the House to ballot for a Committee, though above 100 present, owing to the great numbers disqualified, by being already on Committees; whereas it frequently happened, that before the close of the day, reports would have been received from those Committees, and the members thereof consequently qualified to be ballotted for. He therefore thought, that any report might be received from a Committee previous to a ballot. When a prorogation of Parliament took place, the Committees sitting at the time, he said, were also adjourned; but this, he thought, ought to be amended, and whatever Committee might be sitting at that time, should, notwithstanding the prorogation of Parliament, be allowed to continue to sit. With respect to sickness, as the act now stood, if the Committee should continue sitting till they were reduced to 11, every thing done was rendered null and void; in order to prevent which, he would propose, that they should continue sitting while 9 attended their duty. He also thought, that whenever three Committees should be sitting, the House should be allowed to proceed to business, although they should not be able to proceed to the ballot of a fourth, though he would not press any particular number of Committees. In order to secure a sufficient number of members, he would also propose to reduce the number of 49 to 39 persons. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with observing, that he should be much obliged to any gentleman for his assistance on the occasion.

"Mr Frederick Montague seconded the Hon. Gentleman, with many compliments on himself and his family.

"Lord Mahon was against limiting the number of Committees, as it would be the means of driving off some elections for three or four years. His Lordship thought it would be

better to reduce the number on a Committee from 49 to 39, by which method the House would be enabled to have five Committees sitting, with no more inconvenience than was attending three at present.

"Mr Popham thought, that when there was a deficiency of the 49 required, the names of all in the House, who might be disqualified by age, and other causes, should be put into a glass, and take their chance in making up the number.

"The Lord Advocate thought the Committees a jury without a judge; and was of opinion, that there should be some one there to give his judgment upon any point of law. The Judges, he said, attended the Lords, and he did not see why they might not also attend the Committees of that House. He said he had once been on a Committee, and had found his situation very awkward to him, on account of his not understanding the laws of England.

"Mr Denham paid several handsome compliments to the Lord Advocate, and coincided in his opinion; for that the Committee he was then upon (the Bedfordshire) found themselves under great difficulty very frequently from there being no found lawyers amongst them.

"Mr Stanhope thought that the business of the Committees might be greatly accelerated, by reducing the number of Counsel to one of each side; and he believed, that since the passing of the Grenville act, not less than 100,000 l. had been thrown into the hands of the law, and he did not believe that the House was a bit the more independent for it.

"Sir G. Yonge was of opinion that something was necessary, but was for having no business whatever done, previous to a ballot, as the framers of the bill considered that as their corner-stone.

"Mr Taylor said, it was impossible that one Counsel on each side could do the business. He thought the party bringing a vexatious petition should be made to pay the whole of the expenses, but was against any innovation whatever.

"Mr Stanhope said, he had known the leading counsel on three Committees at one and the same time.

"Mr Powys was for an amendment.

"Mr Grenville then moved, that leave should be given to bring in a bill to regulate the mode of balloting for Committees on controverted elections, and leave was given accordingly.

"The House then went into a Committee on Irish affairs, Mr Gilbert in the Chair.

"The Commissioners of Excise delivered their report, and it was ordered to lie on the table.

"Mr Erskine, counsel for the Manchester petition, was then called to the bar, and heard in behalf of his clients, after a very tedious and desultory conversation, whether he was acting for a separate interest, or not, from the other petition on which counsel had been examined."

### IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, April 4.

The House having met according to adjournment, the bill for the qualification of Sheriffs, and two other bills, were read over, and committed for Monday the 11th of April last.

The insolvent bill was withdrawn, and it was agreed that the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor do prepare another bill, and bring in the same, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant having come to the House, a message was sent to the House of Commons, desiring their attendance; and the Speaker and the House having attended accordingly, his Grace was pleased to give the Royal assent to an act for the better improvement of the fishery.

An act for facilitating the trade and intercourse of this kingdom with America.

An act for the further advancement of trade, and regulating the payment of bounties. And,

An act for preventing the seduction of artificers from this kingdom.

The Bishop of Killala, after pointing out the injuries that authors and bookellers must sustain from a piracy of their works, and particularly as it formed part of the objections to the commercial regulations, moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, on Tuesday se'ennight, to take into consideration the best means of securing literary property in this kingdom.

Lord Farinham saw many inconveniences which would arise from passing a law of this nature, except under certain restrictions. He thought literary property should be secured, but it should be on such grounds as should not impede the progress of learning in this kingdom.

The Lord Chancellor wished the Right Rev. Prelate would confine his motion to a mere notice, that he would throw this matter out to the consideration of the House on Tuesday next, which was moved and agreed to accordingly.

The House adjourned to Monday next.

The House of Commons also met the same day, and, after going through some necessary forms, adjourned likewise to Monday next.

We hear Mr Mackenzie's tragedy of the Prince of Tunis is in rehearsal at the Theatre-Royal, and will be performed in a few days.

Wednesday, at the Newcastle Quarter Sessions the Grand Jury certified the prices of corn as follow: Wheat, (per bushel) 5 s. 1 d. Rye, 4 s. 1 d. Barley, 2 s. 6 d. Malt, 5 s. 4 d. Oats, 1 s. 10 d. White Peas, 4 s. 9 d. Grey Peas, 3 s. 2 d. Beans, 4 s.

At the General Quarter Sessions at Morpeth, the prices of corn were certified as follow, viz. Wheat, per quarter, (Winchester measure) 1 l. 16 s. Oats, 14 s. Barley, 1 l. Rye, 1 l. 9 s. Beans, 1 l. 8 s. Peas, 1 l. 7 s.

The Lovely Mary, Gardner, from London to Leith, was all well in Bridlington-Bay the 7th inst.

They write from the west-country, that, at Kilbryde, near Dumblane, on Saturday last, a large plantation of fir and other wood and planting was totally consumed by some idle or ill-disposed persons setting fire to heath near it, which rapidly spread, in spite of every effort made to stop its progress. It is the more to be regretted, that the situation being high, the trees were very ornamental to the adjacent country. It is hoped the offenders will be discovered, and brought to punishment.

Friday se'ennight, a farmer dropt three bank-notes in the market at Kelfo. One of them, a guinea note, was found by a servant girl; another, for five pounds, by a barber; and the other, for twenty pounds, by a country man: They were all restored that night, by the different people, to their proper owner.

Extract of a letter from Jedburgh, April 8.

"Adam Hislop carter and horse-couper, in Kelfo, and William Wallace shoemaker there, accused of knocking down and robbing Alexander Craes shipmaster in Eyemouth, upon the streets of Kelfo, (as mentioned in our last) were, by a great plurality of voices, found guilty by the jury, and are sentenced to be hanged at Jedburgh upon the 17th day of May next.

"There being no other business to come before the Court, they will proceed to Dumfries to-morrow."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 5.

"On Saturday, a General Court of Proprietors of Bank Stock was held at the Bank-House, for the purpose of electing a Governor and Deputy-Governor for the ensuing year, when the Right Hon. David Latouche was unanimously elected Governor, and Theophilus Thompson, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

"A General Court of Proprietors of the Bank of Ireland was held yesterday at the Bank-House, when the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Allen,	Alexander Jaffray,
Patrick Bide,	John La Touche,
William Colvill,	George Palmer,
Samuel Dick,	Amos Stettell,
Jeremiah D'Olier,	Jeremiah Vickers,
Travers Hatley,	Abraham Wilkinson, and
George Goff. Hoffman,	Charles Ward, Esqrs.
James Hamilton,	

"Yesterday, letters patent were received from England, with orders to pass under the Great Seal of this kingdom, for creating four new Irish Peers. Three of the gentlemen said to be included are, Sir Cornwallis Maude, Cornelius O'Callaghan, and Richard Malone, Esqrs.

"His Majesty has, we hear, consented to a requisition made to him by our Commander in Chief, General Pitt, that an alteration shall forthwith take place in the uniform of the cavalry of Ireland, which is to be blue jackets, with double rows of buttons, hussar waistcoats and breeches, the waistcoats silver-laced.

"Among the variety of capital improvements intended for this harbour, one of them is worthy observation, as it clearly shews, that neither judgment or spirit will be wanting, to carry into execution every part of so useful a design. It has been often lamented by the mariners that frequent our port, that outward-bound vessels, when they have weighed their anchors in Poolbeg, if the wind happens to blow a fresh gale, either on the beam or quarter, they are apt, from the narrowness of the deep channel, to run aground on one side or other, before they get under way sufficient to obey the rudder. To obviate this disaster, it is proposed to let down in the channel six anchors of one fluke, each weighing at least thirty hundred weight, with mooring chains affixed thereto, to which the sea-bound vessel, having hove up her anchor, may make fast by a hawser that will bring her up until her sails are filled, when, by loosing a slip knot, she may sail out, free from any accident.

"Yesterday, the hearts of the people beat high with expectation. Every thing, it was imagined, would be divulged, and Irishmen informed whether the propositions of their Parliament had been approved of by Great Britain. Mr Orde appeared; but, except a few friendly shakes by the hand, obsequious bows, and congratulations on his safe arrival, nothing passed, and the nation is left as much in the dark as they were previous to his arrival. The propositions, however, it is whispered, will not do.

"It is particularly incumbent on the bookfellers of Ireland to be attentive to the bill which is to be brought into the House of Lords for the regulation of literary property. With prudence and spirit Ireland might become an emporium for the book-trade of America—an object of the highest consequence, and which should not be hastily abandoned. Should the bookfellers of London get possession of copy-right in Ireland, from enormous expence, the luxury of reading must, as in the days of barbarous ignorance, be confined solely to the cloister, or the castle of the insolent and haughty Baron.

"What can tend so much to improve the mind of man as information derived from books? If we are to have a bill for literary property, it is peculiarly the care of the great, not by their laws to diffuse ignorance. If the price of books are enhanced, they are placed beyond the purchase of the poor, who must remain in that state of lamentable ignorance which, alas! has so long degraded the mass of our people."

### MEMBERS for the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Presbytery of Dundee. The Rev. Messrs James Henderson at Montfeth, Andrew Halley at Lundie, and David Spence at Kinnaird, ministers; and the Hon. Henry Erskine advocate, ruling elder.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.—April 11. Eleonora Taylor, from London, with goods; Margaret, Grant, from Almouth, with wheat and barley; Bell, Mairas, from Berwick and Seaback, with barley, pease, oats, and rye; Mary, Gatt, from Brankaster, with barley; Balloon, Poole, from Lyan, with barley and beans; Lady Charlotte, Ferrier, from Glasgow, with goods; Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals; Harriot, Giffon, from Almouth, with oats; Diligence, Angus, from ditto, with oats and pease.

Sailed, Royal Bounty, Liddel, for the Greenland fishing; and sundry coasters within the Frith.

By DONALD M'LEOD Esq; of Giesnie,

Convener of Supply for the County of Ross.

THE Commissioners of Supply for the County of Ross are hereby acquainted, That the General Annual Meeting is to be held at Tain, upon Saturday the 30th current.

And the Committee appointed by last meeting of Supply, for examining the accounts of the Collector of Supply, and Clerk of Police, are desired to meet for that purpose at Tain, on Friday the 29th, the day preceding the general meeting.

DONALD M'LEOD Convener.

### CLOVER AND RYE-GRASS.

THOMAS STEWART, Shipmaster in Perth, begs leave to inform all who have purchased Linfeed from him, that his vessel, the Belmont Castle, is now arrived from Rotterdam; and requests that they may immediately send for their LINTSEED. And at same time takes this opportunity to inform the Public, That he is now furnished with a large quantity of the best DUTCH and ENGLISH RED, WHITE, and YELLOW CLOVER, and RYE-GRASS SEEDS, which may be had on the most reasonable terms, at his Ware-house, Barrack-Gate, South-street, Perth.

### TO BE FEUED OR SOLD, FOR BUILDING ON.

THE Front of that AREA on a line with the north side of the Cowgate, in the middle thereof, between the foot of the Fifth-market Clove and the Kirk Hough; and well adapted for street Shops, with houses over them.

For particulars apply to Mr George Cairncross writer in Edinburgh, President-stairs.

### SALE OF MAHOGANY.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 14th instant, in the Court of the Smithfield, Glasgow.

ABOUT 6000 Feet excellent JAMAICA MAHOGANY, from fifteen to twenty-four inches broad. Sale to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

Apply to Loudoun, Craigie, and Company.



**ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, April 6.** Adventure, Gregorie, from Dundee, with barley; Christian, Wilton, from Cromond, with red iron.—7. Jean and May, Neilson, from Berwick, with barley; Mally, Brown, from Montrose, with wheat.—8. Felton, Loghty, from Alemonth, with oats; Bell, Mearns, from Berwick, with barley; Margaret, Rolison, from Norway, with timber; Concordia, Evenston, from ditto, with ditto.—9. Janet and Peggy, Lamb, from Anstruther, for Glasgow, with wheat and pease; Mary, Adam, from Prestonpans, for ditto, with iron and vitriol; Mary, Oliver, from ditto, with barley; Providence, Ross, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.—10. Endeavour, Hutton, from Dundee, with wheat; Favourite, Hutton, from ditto, with sundries; Mary, Muirhead, from Alemonth, with oats.

**SAILED, April 8.** Jeanie, Crawford, for Memel, in ballast; Christian, Wilton, for Cromond, with charcoal.—9. Bell, Mearns, for Leith, with barley; Charles, Miller, for Alloa, with deals; Friends Increase, Marlow, for Alloa, with barley.—10. Charlotte, Ferrier, for Leith, with vitriol.

**ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, April 4.** Jenny and Jean, Rankin, from Drogheda, with meal; Mary and Bell, Law, from ditto, with ditto; Betty, Karr, from ditto, with ditto; Peggy, Alexander, from ditto, with ditto; Hopewell, Gray, from ditto, with ditto; Jenny, Crobie, from ditto, with ditto; Betty, Stewart, from Dublin, in ballast; Blandford, Troup, from Virginia, with tobacco; Lark, Hunter, from Drogheda, with meal.—5. Bachelors, Crawford, from Dublin, with goods; Janet, Stewart, from Eastdale, with slates; Jean, M'Arthur, from Drogheda, with meal; Jenny, Simson, from Dublin, with goods; Katty, Keir, from Sligo, with goods; Lydia, Watson, from Virginia, with tobacco; Sally, Boyd, from Bristol, with goods.—6. Peggy, Lea, from Conway, with timber; Glasgow, Teley, from Maryland, with goods.—7. Speedwell Cutter, Captain Wallace, from a cruise.

**SAILED, April 6.** Peggy, M'Rob, for Havre de Grace, with tobacco; Peggy, Campbell, for Dublin, with goods.—7. Ann, Sutherland, for Newfoundland, with goods; Janet, Chisholm, for Virginia, with goods; Rosamond, Angus, for Grenada, with goods.

### BEEF, PORK, BUTTER, HIDES, &c.

**JUST** imported from Ireland, and to be **SOLD**, by auction, at William Grinly's cellars, Timber Buith, Leith, on Friday the 15th April, to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, precisely,  
150 Barrels Cow Beef,  
14 Tierces and 42 Barrels Ox Beef,  
60 Barrels and 40 Half-barrels Ox Meats Beef,  
14 Barrels, 20 Half-barrels, and 40  
Firkins Prime Pickled Pork,  
50 Half-barrels Butter, first quality,  
42 Firkins, and 20 Half-firkins ditto.  
2140 lib. Hog's Lard in Sacks.  
34 Firkins ditto, rendered quantity 2213 lib.  
150 Cow-hides in the hair, weighing 85 lib. each.

**ALSO,**  
11 Butts and 50 Small Casks best Pearl Ashes, from Dantzic.  
6 Casks American Pot Ashes.  
The goods, with catalogues specifying the different lots and terms of sale, may be seen, by applying to William Grinly every lawful day, prior to the day of sale.  
**LEITH, April 4, 1785.**

**TO** be **SOLD** by public roup, at the Marble Work, Leith, on Thursday the 7th day of May next 1785,

**The whole STOCK of MARBLE** belonging to the deceased Alexander Whyte marble merchant at Leith, consisting of variety of Marbles of all the different kinds, polished and unpolished. Also, a very handsome Ornamental Chimney-Piece. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The Marble, &c. to be seen by applying to Mr James Whyte, at the Marble-work, Leith, with whom the articles of sale are lodged.

### GORGIE PRINTING FIELD,

NEAR EDINBURGH, 1785.

**JAMES REID and COMPANY** continue to **PRINT LINEN**, and **COTTON CLOTH** for Household Furniture, Garments, &c. after the best manner.

Books containing great **VARIETY** of new fashionable Patterns to be seen, and Cloths taken in for printing.

By Mr Thomas Michie, head of Liberton's Wynd,  
Mr Charles Esplin, and Co opposite the Guard,  
Mr Samuel Paterson, Luckenbooths,  
Mr John Young, Grassmarket, } **Edinburgh.**

Mr James Orr, Leith.	Mr Lithgow, Falkirk.
Mr Frazer, Bonnyhaugh.	Mr Balderston, Linlithgow.
Mr Stewart, Musselburgh.	Mr Marshall, Borrowstounness.
Mrs Douglas, ditto.	Mr Martin, Queensferry.
Mrs Young, Dalkeith.	Mrs Baird, Stirling.
Mr John Cairnes, Haddington.	Mr Wilton, Whitburn.
Mr Wood, Gifford.	Mr Johnston, Alloa.
Mrs Gilloch, Dunbar.	Mrs Wardlaw, Dunfermline.
Mr Mandelton, North Berwick.	Mr Brown, Kirkcaldy.
Mr John Morrison, Berwick.	Mr Heen, Leven.
Mr Gray, Dunfer.	Mr Webster, Leith.
Mr Glendinning, Greenlaw.	Mr Kelly, Auchtermuchty.
Mr Frazer, Kello.	Mr Skinner, Kettle.
Mr Hill, Jedburgh.	Mr Young, Coupar Fife.
Mrs Paisley, Hawick.	Mr Swap, Dundee.
Mr Lamb, Selkirk.	Mr Cargill, Dunkeld.
Mr Allan, Dumfries.	Mr Niven, Pennyquick.
Mr Hope, Langholm.	And at the Printfield.
Mr Findlay, Lanark.	

**N. B.** This year are added a large choice of New **PATTERNS**, both for Furniture, Garments, and Shawls.  
Great choice of printed Cottons and Shawls, at the lowest prices.

### ROSS-SHIRE BLEACHFIELD,

At Culcairn—1785.

**W** On a green dry soil, with plenty of spring and river water. **WILLIAM TAIT** will lay down cloth as soon as the weather will permit, and bleaches at the following reasonable rates, viz.  
700, three fourths wide, at one penny halfpenny per yard.  
800 and 900, at twopence.  
1000 and 1100, twopence halfpenny.—1200, threepence.  
1300 and 1400, threepence halfpenny.  
1500 and 1600, at fourpence.

1700 and all above, at fourpence halfpenny.  
Cambrics, twopence halfpenny—Lawns, twopence.  
Cotton cloth or demities, fourpence.  
Linen yarn, eightpence per spindle.

Diapers, sheetings, and twelings, in proportion to their breadths.  
Cloth taken in for this field at Inverness, by William Frazer, deacon of the weavers, and Robert Rodgers merchant; at Dingwall, by George McKay merchant; at Tain, by George Murray merchant; at Milntown, by John Montgomery merchant; at Cromarty, by Hugh Munro weaver; at Bewley, by Alexander M'Rob merchant; and at the bleach-field;—at all which places receipts will be given, and the cloth returned to the several places free of any charges.

William Tait, sensible of the obligations he owes to his friends and employers for several years back, has been at considerable expence and pains to render this field so complete as to enable him to give them satisfaction, in hopes to merit the continuance of their favours, and establish the reputation and utility of this as the most convenient bleachfield for this and the neighbouring counties.

**N. B.** He also takes in yarn to be woven, and returned in cloth whitened. No cloth or yarn to be returned without ready money.

### QUEENSFERRY PASSAGE.

**T**HE right of Passage, and the four Passage Boats, with their yaws, plying betwixt the South Queensferry and North Queensferry, are to be let for one or three years at and from Whitfunday 1785, or such other period as the proprietors shall think proper; and proposals for a lease of the whole Boats, or for one or more of them, may be given in to Mr Samuel Mitchell, Junr, or Mr John Dundas, writers to the signet, betwixt and the 20th day of April; and such as are not accepted will be kept secret, if desired.

### INTIMATION

TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.

**S**UCH of the Creditors of the late JAMES GIRDWOOD junior, as did not meet there on the 2d current, in terms of a former advertisement, are requested, without delay, to call at the Clerk's chamber of Queensferry, and sign the trust-deed executed by the creditors who then met, and to lodge notes of their claims on the funds of the deceased with Walter Girdwood, mason there, his brother, one of the trustees, that a full state of his affairs may be immediately made up.

And all those indebted to the said James Girdwood when he died are intreated, between and the ensuing term of Whitfunday, to make payment to the said Walter Girdwood, or to Mr Trotter, overseer at Duddingston, the other trustee, who are empowered to receive and discharge the same. This will prevent the disagreeable necessity of a legal prosecution, which must be raised immediately after that term against all those who do not comply with the present notice.—Not to be repeated.

To be Sold by Private Bargain,

**SUNDRY Dwelling-Houses and Lofts, with a** Malt Barn and Kilm and a good Draw Well, all lying in King Street, in the Sheriff-brace of Leith. The yearly rent of the subjects is 45l. 12s. and they hold feu of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty year 7.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale are in the hands of William M'Pherson writer to the signet; to whom, or to Mr John Beattie merchant in Leith, those intending to purchase may apply.

**TO** be **SOLD** by public roup, upon Wednesday the 13th of April current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

**HAT** Lodging or Dwelling-house presently possessed by Mrs Moncrieff of Culter, being the third and uppermost stories of Archibald's Land, Buccleugh Street, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, bed-room, two large bed closets, and good kitchen below, and three bed-rooms, store-room, and dark lumber-room above stairs. The house is agreeably situated, with an extensive view, is in neat repair, and may be seen every day betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to James Spence, writer Crichton-street; or Oswald Fotheringham, writer, Fisher's Close.  
If not sold, the house will be let.

**TO** be **SOLD** by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th April current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

**The HOUSE of HILLSIDE, Stable, Coach-house, and other houses, garden, and grounds** around the same, containing about twelve acres, beautifully situated on the east side of the road from Edinburgh to Leith, by the New Bridge.—The grounds, garden, and houses are well supplied with fine water; the whole in good condition, fit for the accommodation of a genteel and numerous family; and such a residence, for the convenience of the town, and pleasures of the country, as can be seldom met with.

The grounds adjoining to the walk to Leith, from their local situation, may be fenced out for building, and the road projected from the west end of Queen's-street to the Abbey-hill, as the best access to the New Town from the east, will, if the proprietor consents, come through the grounds of Hillside, which, with the convenience of water and stone within the property, must very much increase the value.

For further particulars, application may be made to John Smyth writer to the signet, who will show the progress of writs, and articles of roup.

### BY ADJOURNMENT.

**TO** be **SOLD** by public roup, within the house of John Farrier vintner in Inverary, upon Tuesday the 10th day of May next, betwixt the hours of one and two in the afternoon,

**All and Whole the Three Merk Land of LECKUARIE**, lying within the parish of Glasie, and shire of Argyle.

These lands are finely situated on the banks of the river Kirman, about ten miles to the southward of Inverary, and as they are only let for a year from Whitfunday next, the purchaser will after that time have it in his power, either to enter into possession of them, or dispose of them otherwise as he chuses. The present fire rent is only about 35 l. Sterling, but if the lands are let in tack, the expositors are well informed, that they will bring at least 10 l. of advance.

There is an annuity of about 20 l. sterling at present paid out of the lands to a very old annuitant, and during this person's life 400 l. of the pie will be allowed to lie in the purchaser's hands upon heritable security to pay this annuity.

The lands are to be exposed at the reduced upset price of 1000 l. Sterling.

The progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of John Leckie writer in Glasgow, and a copy of the articles, and an inventory of the writings are lodged with Mr John Macneil writer in Inverary, to either of whom persons intending to purchase may apply for further information.

### LANDS IN ANNANDALE.

**TO** be **SOLD** by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Tavern in Dumfries, on Wednesday the 26th day of May next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

**All and Whole the Lands of HOTTS, BETWIXT-THE-WATERS, FOULTOWN, and WHITELEES**, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Middlebie, stewartry of Annandale, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

The present yearly rent of these lands is 1481 s. 3 d. and at Whitfunday 1786, rises to 1553 l. 2 s. 3 d. The tenants pay all burdens whatsoever, except the stipend, which is 3 l. 4 s. 7 d. yearly. The current tacks are all nearly expired, and on new leases the lands will give very considerable rates of rent. The mansion-house and garden, with about 20 acres of land are presently out of lease.

These lands hold of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu duty. They consist of about 450 acres mostly arable, and capable of great improvement from their contiguity to lime.

There is a good quantity of valuable old timber on the lands of Betwixt-the-Waters, which will be sold either separately or with the premises as purchasers may incline.

The mansion-house is pleasantly situated at the distance of two miles from the great turnpike-road leading from Carlisle by Moffat to Glasgow and Edinburgh, within a mile of the turnpike road from Annan to Langholm, six miles from the sea-port of Annan, and four miles from the market-town of Ecclefechan. The farm-houses on the lands are mostly new and in good order, and the lands are in general well inclosed with good stone-dykes and hedges, and several hedge-rows and young plantations very thriving.

The articles of roup, progress of writs, searches of incumbrances, and rental, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Young, writer in Edinburgh. The tacks and plans of the Estate are lodged with Mr George Richardson at Perthburgh, who will show the Lands; and copies of the articles and rental, with Mr James Graham writer in Dumfries; to any of whom persons wanting further information may apply.

Offers for a private sale will be received any time before the day of sale.

### FOR WILMINGTON, IN NORTH CAROLINA.

#### The Brigantine JENNY,

A New Vessel, and well found,

IS expected to be ready to take on board goods at Greenock by the 10th, and will positively be clear to sail by the 15th April.

For freight or passage, apply to James Carmichael and Company, Greenock.



**TO** be **SOLD**, by public roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 23d June 1785, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

**I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, alias NEW-**

**ARK**, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Invergray, and stewartry of Kirkcubright, comprehending the lands and farms of Rowton Bridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Roughtree, Hallhill, Cobboholm, Newark Braes, Whinnihill, Ingelston, Gateclide, or Kirkpatrick and Clowden, with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a salmon-fishing in the river Clowden, and the vice patronage of the parish of Kirkpatrick Invergray.

This estate is of a remarkable good soil, well inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, and thriving full-grown hedges; it is at present in good condition, and there is sufficiency of shell marie upon it to keep it 40. It contains about 1870 acres, whereof 1500 are arable and meadow, about 90 woodland, and the remainder very good pasture. The present rent is 881 l. 6 s. 1 d. Sterling, but a considerable rise may be depended on at the expiry of the current leases. It holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 1260 l. 10 s. Scots. The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

The woods are well inclosed, and very thriving; at last cutting they fold for upwards of 700 l. Sterling, exclusive of the woods on Hallhill, which are presently fit for sale.

This estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries, and it has many delightful situations upon it for building a mansion-house, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole Gentlemen's seats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway frith, and the Cumberland hills.

**II. The lands of Over and Nether BARNCLEUGHS**, lying in the said parish and county, within a mile and an half of Clowden, consisting of about 200 acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 19 moss, where there is an inexhaustible quantity of shell marie.

These lands are all sufficiently inclosed and subdivided with good stone walls. The present rent is only 50 l. but when the current lease expires, four years hence, a considerable rise will be got.

The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

**III. The lands and estate of GELSTON**, lying in the parishes of Kelton and Buile, and county airdshire, comprehending the farms of Boreland and Gelston, with the mill and mill-lands; and Craigley in the parish of Kelton, and Cull in the parish of Buile, containing about 2360 acres, all of an exceeding rich quality, well inclosed and subdivided, with stone walls, and full grown fencible hedges.

On this estate, there is a good Mansion-house and offices, with a garden and orchard, and some thriving plantations; and an inexhaustible quantity of shell marie for improving the same, and for sale to the neighbouring heritors.

The estate is Let to good tenants, at 600 l. 15 s. Sterling, of yearly rent; the whole holds of the Crown, and the lands of Boreland afford a freehold-qualification on the old extent. The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them in the parish of Buile, and to a current tack of the teinds in the parish of Kelton.

The situation of Gelston is very convenient and inviting, being within three miles of the sea-port of Auchairn, on the Solway frith, and two miles of the great military road leading from Carlisle to Portpatrick, to both of which there are good roads.

**IV. These parts of the Barony of GLASNOCCK**, lying in the parishes of Penningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Glasnock, Kilkall, Kirkchrist, and Killymore, with a salmon fishing in the river Bladnoch, and the superiority of the lands of Drummorey and Carbuie, lying in the parish of Kirkcowan, and county of Wigton.

These are good grazing lands, both for black cattle and sheep. The present rent, including the feu-duties in Kirkcowan parish, is only 114 l. 12 s. 9 d. 6 p. 12ths, but the tenants paid large grasslums in 1766, when their leases commenced, so in 1787, when they expire, a great rise may be depended on, large offers being already made. The teinds are valued, and the tenants pay all the public burdens, stipend excepted.

**V. The farm of CULSCADDEN**, in the parish of Sorbie and county of Wigton, also part of the said Barony of Glasnock, let at 160 l. per annum, consisting of about 290 acres, all good arable land, except about 15 acres lying on the Bay of Wigton, and having a safe port for exporting the produce of the lands.

This farm is all inclosed and subdivided, has within it an inexhaustible quantity of shell marie, and sea shells; and the kelp on the shore yields from ten to twelve guineas every third year.

The teinds are valued.

The title-deeds, conditions of sale, tacks, rentals, plans, and measurements of the several estates before-mentioned, will be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet; and for further information apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

John Linton in Gateclide, near Dumfries, will show the estate of Clowden, Mr Heron, junr. of Ingelston, the estate of Gelston, and Mr Cockburn at Cree-bridge, the lands in Wigton-shire.

### BY ADJOURNMENT.

**TO** be **SOLD** by public or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 28th June 1785, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

**LOT I. The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE**, lying in the parish of Balmaghie, and stewartry of Kirkcubright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 410 l. Sterling yearly rent; to be exposed at the reduced price of 9500 l. Sterling, either in summo, or in the following parcels, viz.

**Parcel 1.** The Mains of Duchrae, and Lands of Ulliock, Meikle and Little Craigs, as presently possessed by Samuel and David M'Leilans, at the yearly rent of 135 l. 2 s. Sterling, at the upset price of 3120 l.

**Parcel 2.** Drumglass, Tornerock, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, as presently possessed by James M'Conochy, at the yearly rent of 145 l. 10 s. Sterling, at 3440 l.

**Parcel 3.** Urloch, Clonie, and Mill of Duchrae, as presently possessed by Andrew M'Min, at the yearly rent of 108 l. 19 s. Sterling, at 2520 l. And, lastly, Dumbreck, as presently possessed by William M'Kenzie, at the yearly rent of 20 l. 9 s. 10 d. Sterling, at 480 l.

The Barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the Lock of Carlislework, marl of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on parcel 2d. of this estate, which, at last cutting, 1768, fold for 400 l. Sterling; there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 100 l. Sterling.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above their rents. The tythes are also valued, and the purchaser will have a right to them.

**LOT II. A HOUSE and GARDEN** in the town of Wigton, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabel Stewart.

**LOT III. A HOUSE** in the town of Whithorn, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom or to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain) persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel M'Caul at Corbie, near Newton-Stewart, will show the lands.